

Cryptography Review

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Lecture 5-Crypto Review

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graph TD; A[Cryptographic Technology] --> B[SYMMETRIC KEY]; A --> C[ASYMMETRIC KEY]; B --> B1[Secret Key]; B --> B2[Single Key]; B --> B3[Conventional]; C --> C1[Public Key]; C --> C2[Public-Private Key]
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SYMMETRIC KEY

**Secret Key
Single Key
Conventional**

ASYMMETRIC KEY

**Public Key
Public-Private Key**

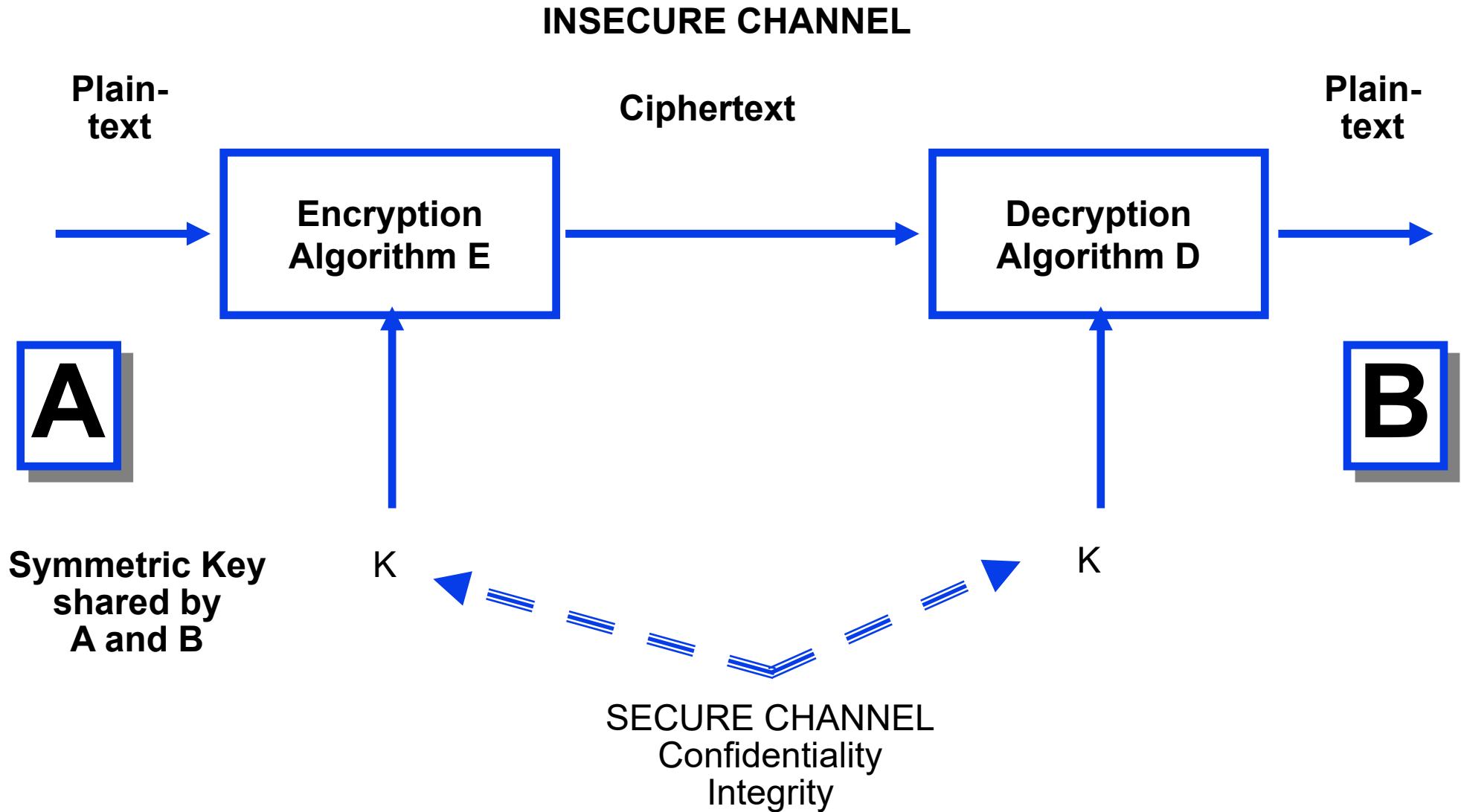
- Symmetric-key encryption
- Symmetric-key message authentication codes (MAC)
- Public-key encryption
- Public-key digital signatures
- Message digests (hash functions)

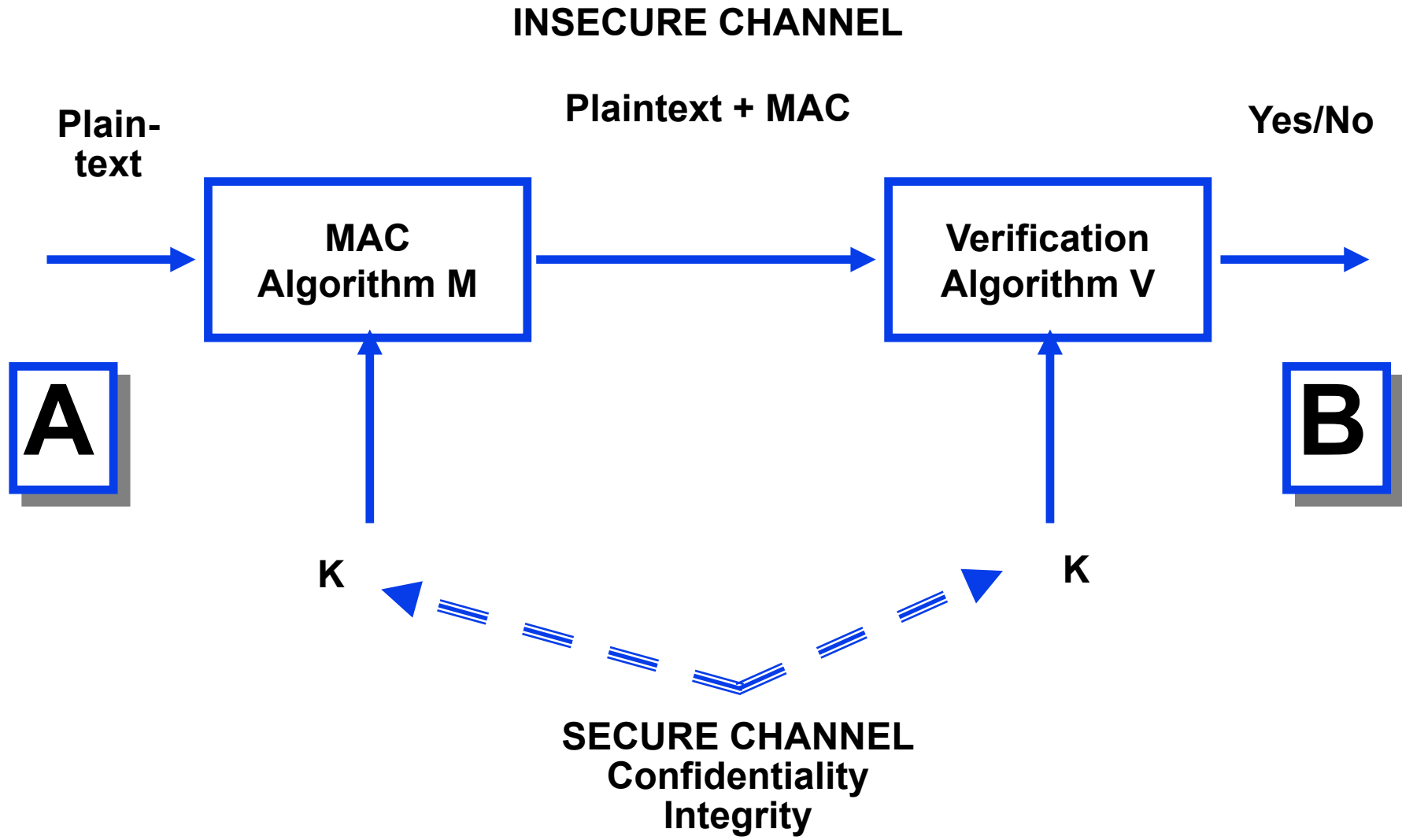
- Public-key certificates
- Public-key key agreement
- Challenge-response authentication
- Replay protection

SSL uses all of these

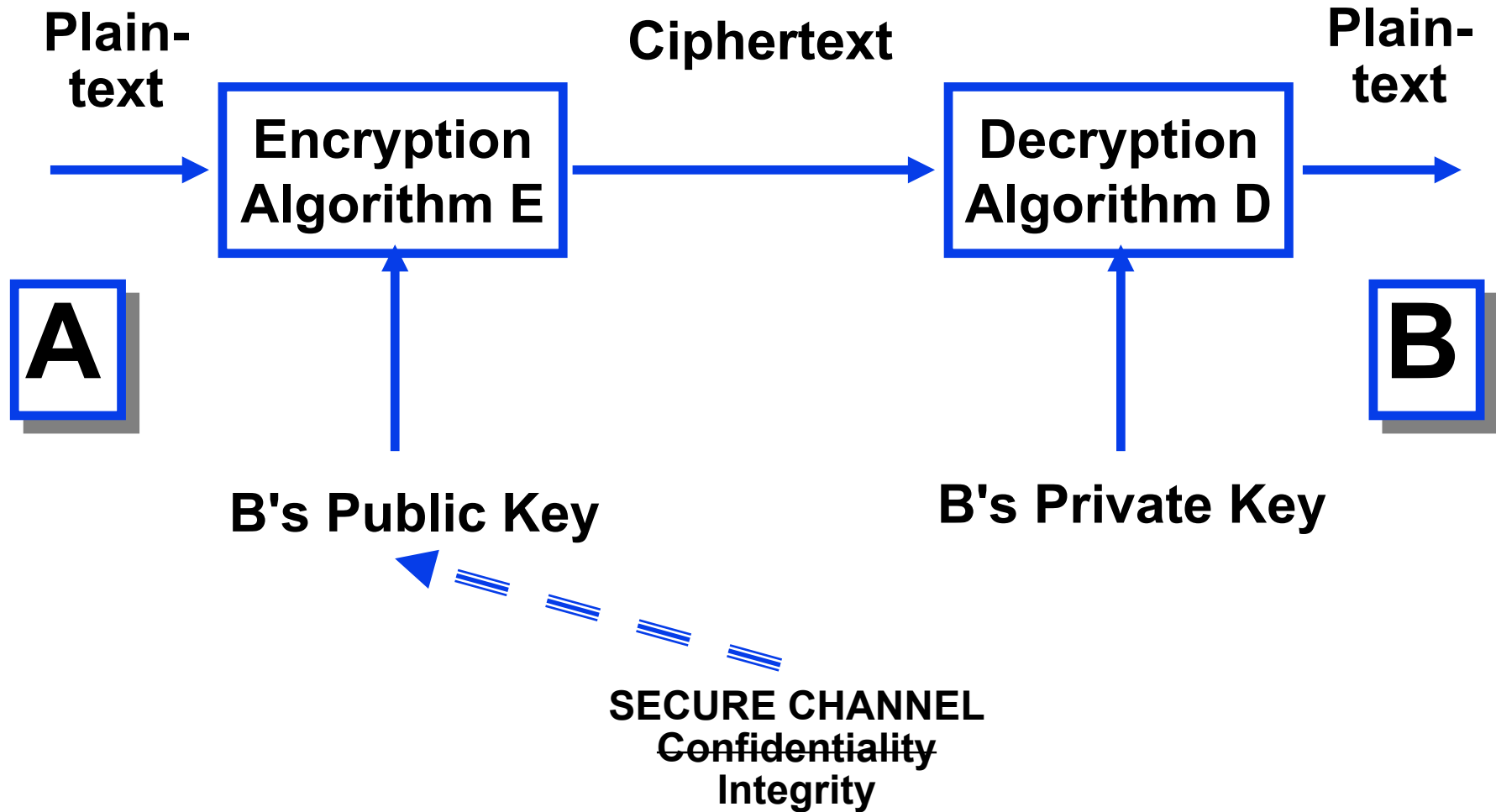
**ATMs run on
symmetric-key
technology**

- confidentiality
 - ❖ crypto keys leak profusely via side channels
- integrity + authentication
 - ❖ no point having one without the other
- non-repudiation
 - ❖ requires asymmetric cryptography
 - ❖ stronger form of integrity + authentication

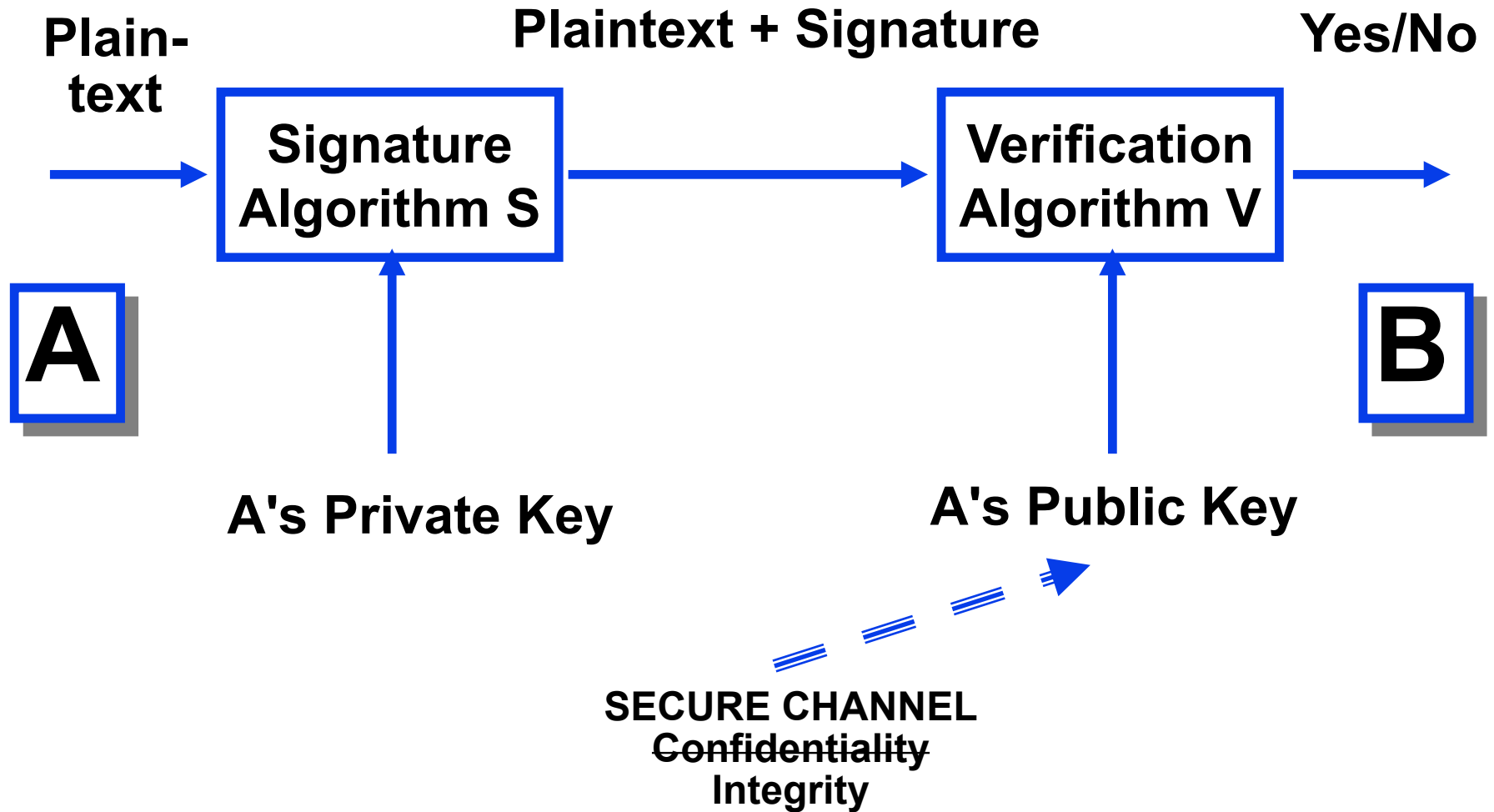


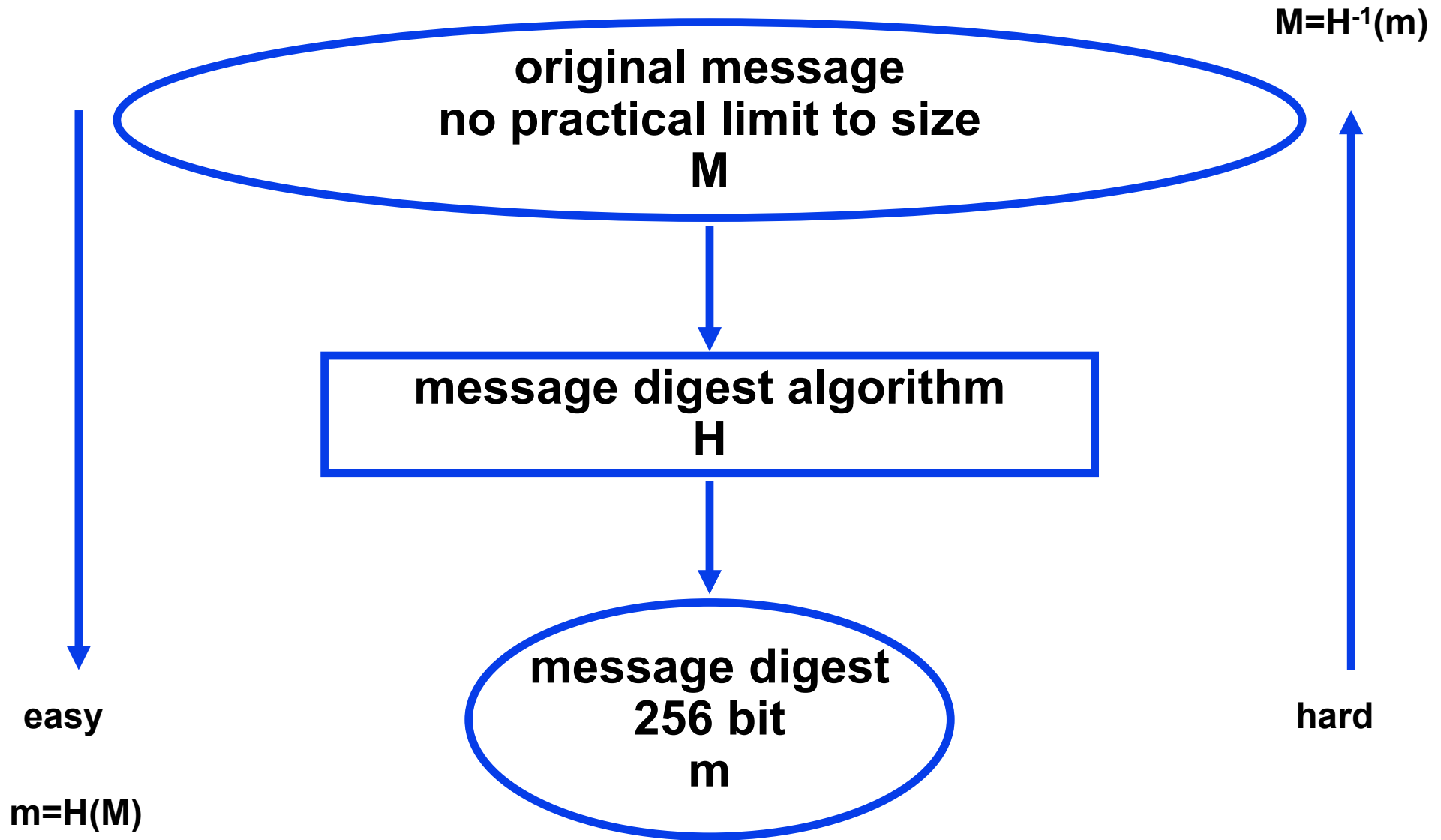


INSECURE CHANNEL



INSECURE CHANNEL





VERSION
SERIAL NUMBER
SIGNATURE ALGORITHM
ISSUER (Certificate Authority)
VALIDITY
SUBJECT
SUBJECT PUBLIC KEY INFO
<i>SIGNATURE</i>

1
1234567891011121314
RSA+SHA-3, 2048
C=US, S=VA, O=GMU, OU=ISE
1/1/19-12/31/20
C=US, S=TX, O=UTSA, OU=CS, CN=Ravi Sandhu
RSA, 2048, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
<i>SIGNATURE</i>

